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CHRONOLOGY
ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL AND TRANSNATIONAL TERRORISM
AGAINST U.S. CITIZENS OR INTERESTS
1950-1979

CHRONOLOGY OF TERRORIST ACTS AGAINST U.S. CITIZENS OR INTERESTS
1970s

Date: January 11, 1970
Location: Ethiopia
Target: U.S. military
Attack Type: Murder
Perpetrator: ELF (suspected)
Summary: A U.S. soldier serving in Ethiopia was shot and killed in a tavern in Asmara. The Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) was suspected in the murder.

Date: February 21, 1970
Location: Switzerland
Target: Swiss commercial aircraft
Attack Type: Bombing
Perpetrator: PFLP—GC
Summary: A bomb exploded on board Swissair Flight 330 fifteen minutes after it left Zurich Airport, forcing the plane to crash and killing everyone aboard, including six U.S. citizens.

In Beirut, Lebanon, a spokesman for Ahmed Jabril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command (PFLP—GC) claimed responsibility for the attack. Worldwide condemnation forced the group to withdraw its claim.

Date: February 23, 1970
Location: Israel (West Bank)
Target: U.S. and other civilian
Attack Type: Armed attack
Perpetrator: Unspecified terrorists
Summary: One American woman was killed when terrorists fired on a tourist bus in Halhul, on the West Bank.

Date: March 1970
Location: Ethiopia
Target: U.S. scientific
Attack Type: Kidnapping
Perpetrator: ELF

Summary: The Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) kidnapped five members of a National Geographic Society expedition. The ELF did not make any demands and released the captives, unharmed, two and a half weeks later.

Date: April 2, 1970
Location: Philippines
Target: U.S. military
Attack Type: Kidnapping and murder
Perpetrator: NPA
Summary: Operatives of the New People's Army (NPA) kidnapped two U.S. servicemen outside Clark Air Base. Their bodies were found in a shallow grave on April 14.

Date: June 10, 1970
Location: Jordan
Target: U.S. diplomatic/military
Attack Type: Murder
Perpetrator: PLO
Summary: Members of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) murdered U.S. embassy attache Maj. Robert P. Perry, USA, at his home in Amman.

Another source states that Perry was the U.S. Army assistant attache, and that the PFLP (Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) claimed responsibility for his murder. [U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Diplomatic Security, *Significant Incidents of Political Violence against Americans*, p. 45.]

Date: July 31, 1970
Location: Uruguay
Target: U.S. government official
Attack Type: Kidnapping and murder
Perpetrator: Tupamaros
Summary: Daniel A. Mitrione, a U.S. Agency for International Development public safety adviser, and Brazilian diplomat Aloisio Gomide were abducted in Uruguay by the Tupamaros. Mitrione's captors claimed that he was a CIA agent and murdered him on August 9, 1970; he was found dead the following day.

After his family met a ransom demand, Gomide was released in February 1970.

Another source states that Mitrione was killed on August 10, when his kidnappers' demand to release 115 imprisoned Tupamaros was not met. [U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Diplomatic Security, *Significant Incidents of Political Violence against Americans*, p. 45.]

Date: August 7, 1970
Location: Uruguay
Target: U.S. official
Attack Type: Kidnapping
Perpetrator: Tupamaros

Summary: The Tupamaros kidnapped another U.S. official. The culprits released their prisoner after holding him for more than 200 days in captivity, during which time he suffered a heart attack.

Date: September 6 and 9, 1970
Location: West Germany, Switzerland, Netherlands, Bahrein; diverted to Jordan and Egypt
Target: U.S., Swiss, Israeli, and British commercial aircraft
Attack Type: Hijacking; attempted hijacking; hostage/exchange
Perpetrator: PFLP
Summary: On September 6, 1970, members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) carried out a number of nearly simultaneous midair hijackings.

The first was the hijacking by two members of the PFLP of a TWA B707, flight 741, flying from Frankfurt, West Germany, to New York with 145 passengers and ten crew members aboard. The hijackers diverted the plane to Dawson's Field, Zerka, Jordan, a former Royal Air Force landing strip in the desert. Their demands eventually included the release of several PFLP members imprisoned in West Germany, Switzerland, and Britain, and fedayeen held in Israeli jails.

The second was the hijacking by three members of the PFLP of a Swissair DC8 flying from Zurich, Switzerland, to New York with 143 passengers and 12 crew members aboard. The hijackers diverted the plane to Dawson's Field.

The third was the hijacking by two members of the PFLP of a Pan Am 747, flight 93, flying from Amsterdam, Netherlands, to New York with 152 passengers and 23 crew members aboard. The hijackers forced the pilot to refuel in Beirut, Lebanon, before picking up a PFLP bomb expert. Because the hijackers did not have navigational plans for Zerka, Jordan, they diverted the $24 million plane to Cairo, Egypt, where it was destroyed after the passengers escaped.

The last hijacking of the day was foiled by a number of passengers and Israeli security personnel. Leila Khaled of the PFLP was overpowered by passengers and Patrick Joseph Arguello of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) was shot by at least one security guard when they attempted to hijack an El Al B707, flight 291, shortly after it left Amsterdam on a stopover en route from Tel Aviv, Israel, to New York. The El Al plane was the only hijacked flight that day that included armed guards among its 13 crew members and 145 passengers. Two other PFLP members originally scheduled to have participated in the hijacking were denied boarding and instead hijacked the Pan Am 747 to Cairo. The El Al flight landed at Heathrow Airport outside London, England.

On September 9, 1970, three members of the PFLP hijacked a fifth plane, a $20 million BOAC VC10, flight 775, flying from Bombay, India, to London with 105 passengers and 10 crew members aboard. The hijackers forced the pilot to refuel in Beirut and then diverted the aircraft to Dawson's Field. The number of air travelers held hostage on the three aircraft at the field or in Amman now numbered approximately 300.

A PFLP spokesman stated on September 6 that his group seized the U.S. planes because of U.S. support of Israel and U.S. peace initiatives in the Middle East.

On September 12, after evacuating their hostages, PFLP explosives experts blew up the three planes at Dawson's Field, in full view of the international press corps. The last of the hostages were not released until 29 September.

The crisis provoked King Hussein of Jordan to order his army to expel Palestinian guerrilla groups in an armed confrontation known to Palestinians as "Black September." One outcome of this confrontation was the creation of the Black September Organization (BSO) by al-Fatah in December 1971.

Date: November 14, 1970
Location: Puerto Rico
Target: U.S. commercial
Attack Type: Bombing
Perpetrator: CALN
Summary: The Armed Commandos for National Liberation (CALN), a Puerto Rican separatist group formed in 1969, carried out bombings against five U.S. businesses in Puerto Rico.

Date: February 19, 1971
Location: Turkey
Target: U.S. military
Attack Type: Bombing
Perpetrator: Unspecified terrorists
Summary: A bomb damaged a U.S. Army passenger boat in Istanbul. Authorities found another bomb in a second boat.

Date: March 1, 1971
Location: United States
Target: U.S. Congress
Attack Type: Bombing
Perpetrator: Weather Underground
Summary: A wing of the U.S. Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C., sustained heavy damage when a bomb planted inside by the WeatherUnderground exploded.

Date: January 16, 1972
Location: Gaza Strip, Occupied Territories
Target: U.S. civilian
Attack Type: Murder
Perpetrator: Unspecified terrorists
Summary: Terrorists opened fire on a private car, killing a U.S. nurse and wounding a number of other people.

Date: January 27, 1972
Location: United States
Target: U.S. law enforcement
Attack Type: Murder

Perpetrator: BLA
Summary: Members of the Black Liberation Army (BLA) murdered two New York City police officers.

Responsible for eight murders, the BLA was the most violent of the militant U.S. black organizations that arose from the protest movements of the late 1960s and early 1970s. The BLA directed many of its attacks against law enforcement personnel.

Date: February 22, 1972
Location: West Germany
Target: U.S. commercial
Attack Type: Attack
Perpetrator: BSO
Summary: Members of the Black September Organization (BSO) attacked an Esso Oil facility.

Date: May 11, 1972
Location: West Germany
Target: U.S. military
Attack Type: Bombing/murder
Perpetrator: RAF
Summary: One U.S. Army officer was killed and 13 other U.S. citizens were injured when three homemade pipe bombs exploded at the headquarters of the 5th U.S. Army Corps in Frankfurt. The Red Army Faction (Rote Armee Fraktion) (RAF) (Baader-Meinhof Gang) claimed responsibility for the attack.

Date: May 24, 1972
Location: West Germany
Target: U.S. military
Attack Type: Bombing/murder
Perpetrator: RAF
Summary: Three U.S. servicemen were killed and five U.S. citizens were injured in Heidelberg when two car bombs exploded outside the mess hall and computer center of the European headquarters of the U.S. Army in Germany. The cars carried stolen U.S. military license plates. The Red Army Faction (RAF) claimed responsibility for the attack.

Date: May 30, 1972
Location: Israel
Target: French commercial aircraft passengers and other airport travelers
Attack Type: Murder
Perpetrator: JRA
Summary: Organized by and acting on behalf of the PFLP, three members of the Japanese Red Army (JRA) opened machine-gun fire on and threw grenades at pilgrims and other passengers arriving from Air France flight 132 at the passenger terminal at Lod Airport, near Tel Aviv, Israel, in what became known as the Lod Airport Massacre. The

terrorists murdered 28 people, including 16 Puerto Rican Catholics on a religious pilgrimage, and wounded 76 others before one of the terrorists accidentally shot and killed one of his fellow terrorists and then committed suicide with a grenade. An El Al traffic officer tackled and captured the third terrorist, Kozo Okamoto, as he attempted to blow up an SAS plane parked on the tarmac outside the terminal. Okamoto was charged with the military offense of political terrorism and was sentenced to life imprisonment. Perpetrators of a number of subsequent terrorist acts—including the Munich Olympics massacre of September 5, 1972; the JAL hijacking of July 20, 1973; and the Entebbe affair of July 1976—demanded his release.

Date: September 5-6, 1972
Location: West Germany
Target: Israeli civilians
Attack Type: Hostage/murder
Perpetrator: BSO
Summary: In what became known as the Munich Massacre, the most notorious terrorist act by the Black September Organization (BSO), eight BSO terrorists attacked the dormitory of Israeli athletes at the Munich summer Olympics, taking nine Israeli athletes hostage and murdering two others. Reportedly sponsored by Libya, the terrorists demanded the release of more than 200 Palestinians in Israeli jails and members of the Japanese Red Army (JRA) and the Baader-Meinhof Gang (Red Army Faction or RAF). All nine remaining hostages were killed by a BSO grenade during an unsuccessful rescue attempt, and five of the terrorists were killed in a shoot-out with Bavarian police.

A few weeks later, West Germany released the three surviving terrorists from imprisonment, as part of the ransom in exchange for the lives of airline passengers after the October 29, 1972 BSO hijacking of a Lufthansa jetliner.

Date: October 29, 1972
Location: Lebanon-Turkey
Target: West German commercial aircraft
Attack Type: Hijacking
Perpetrator: BSO
Summary: Members of the Black September Organization (BSO) hijacked a West German Lufthansa flight en route from Beirut, Lebanon, to Ankara, Turkey. The terrorists demanded the release of the three surviving BSO perpetrators of the Munich Massacre. West Germany acceded to their demands, and the hijackers and the Munich murderers were given a hero's welcome upon their reunion in Libya.

Date: December 8, 1972
Location: Australia
Target: U.S. commercial
Attack Type: Bombing/murder
Perpetrator: Unspecified terrorist(s)

Summary: A U.S. businessman was killed in Brisbane when a bomb exploded in a car parked outside a Serbian Orthodox church.

Date: March 1, 1973
Location: Sudan
Target: U.S. diplomatic
Attack Type: Hostage/murder
Perpetrator: BSO
Summary: Eight Black September Organization (BSO) terrorists seized the Saudi Arabian embassy in Khartoum, the Sudanese capital, during a diplomatic farewell reception for the outgoing U.S. charge d'affaires, George Curtis Moore. The terrorists released the guests, servants, and most of the diplomats, but kept, among others, the Saudi ambassador and the Jordanian charge. The gunmen demanded the release of a number of terrorists, including the sole surviving perpetrator of the Lod Airport massacre of May 30, 1972; leaders of the Baader-Meinhof Gang jailed in West Germany; a number of Black Septembrists imprisoned in Jordan; and Sirhan Sirhan. President Nixon stated that the United States would "'not pay blackmail.'" [Quoted in Mickolus, *Transnational Terrorism*, p. 376.] The terrorists' demands were refused and negotiations collapsed. The BSO terrorists murdered Moore; the U.S. ambassador, Cleo A. Noel, Jr.; the outgoing U.S. charge d'affaires, Moore; and the Belgian charge d'affaires on the evening of March 2. They released their remaining hostages a few hours later and then surrendered to Sudanese authorities.

Date: May 21, 1973
Location: Argentina
Target: U.S. commercial
Attack Type: Kidnapping(attempted?)/murder
Perpetrator: ERP
Summary: Members of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) shot two Ford Motor Company executives as they left the factory in Buenos Aires. One of the victims later died. An ERP communique issued after the shootings stated that the executives were shot while resisting a kidnapping attempt.

Date: June 2, 1973
Location: Iran
Target: U.S. military
Attack Type: Murder
Perpetrator: Unspecified leftist terrorists
Summary: In Tehran, two gunmen, believed to be members of a radical leftist terrorist group, shot and killed a U.S. adviser working for the U.S. Army Military Aid and Assistance Group (MAAG).

Date: August 5, 1973
Location: Greece
Target: U.S. commercial airline passengers

Attack Type: Murder
Perpetrator: BSO
Summary: Two U.S. citizens and one other person were killed when two Black Septembrists opened fire at Athens airport on passengers waiting to board a TWA flight from Athens to New York. The two terrorists surrendered to police and were expelled to Libya on May 5, 1974. The culprits were originally ordered to attack a TWA flight from Athens to Tel Aviv, but those passengers had already boarded.

Date: October 18, 1973
Location: Lebanon
Target: U.S. commercial
Attack Type: Hostage/barricade, murder
Perpetrator: Lebanese Socialist Revolutionary Organization
Summary: Five members of the Lebanese Socialist Revolutionary Organization stormed the Bank of America in Beirut and took 39 people hostage. The terrorists made a number of demands, including the release of all Fedayeen guerrillas held by the Lebanese government and the payment, by the Bank of America, of $10 million to help support the Arab war against Israel. After the Lebanese government refused their demands, the terrorists murdered one of the hostages, a Lebanese-American citizen.

Date: November 22, 1973
Location: Argentina
Target: U.S. commercial
Attack Type: Murder
Perpetrator: ERP
Summary: A group of 15 men, members of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), ambushed, shot, and killed a U.S. businessman, the general manager of Transax, a transmission and axle plant owned by the Ford Motor Company. The terrorists also murdered the businessman's two bodyguards.

Date: December 17, 1973
Location: Italy
Target: U.S. commercial aircraft passengers; West German commercial aircraft
Attack Type: Murder; hijacking
Perpetrator: ANYOLP
Summary: The incident began when a customs official found a gun in the luggage of an Arab who had arrived at Leonardo da Vinci (Fiumicino) Airport from Tripoli, Libya, and Madrid, Spain. Four other Arabs, claiming to be members of the Arab Nationalist Youth Organization for the Liberation of Palestine (ANYOLP), pulled out machine guns and fired into the crowded transit lounge. They took six hostages and moved on to a Pan American B707 that was loading passengers for a flight to Beirut, Lebanon, and Tehran, Iran. The terrorists threw phosphorus hand grenades into the plane. A fire started, killing many of the 59 passengers aboard, including 14 U.S. employees of the Arab-American Oil Company.

National Liberation) exploded at lunch time in the Fraunces Tavern. The crowded restaurant, an historic landmark in the Wall Street district in New York City, was apparently chosen because George Washington bade farewell to his troops there at the end of the War of Independence.

After this, its first fatal bombing, the FALN struck Chicago, New York, and Puerto Rico, expanding its targets to include department stores and hotels.

In the next decade, the FALN became one of the few terrorist groups that has threatened to use nuclear terrorism. In a March 21, 1980, published communique, the FALN suggested that it would not hesitate to sabotage nuclear reactors.

Date: January 29, 1975
Location: United States
Target: U.S. diplomatic
Attack Type: Bombing
Perpetrator: Weather Underground
Summary: The Weather Underground caused extensive damage when a bomb its members planted exploded in the headquarters of the U.S. State Department in Washington, D.C.

Date: February 26, 1975
Location: Argentina
Target: U.S. diplomatic
Attack Type: Kidnapping and murder
Perpetrator: Montoneros
Summary: John Patrick Egan, the U.S. consular agent in Cordoba, was kidnapped from his home by Montoneros terrorists. The kidnappers demanded that the Argentine government prove that four of their missing comrades were alive and well. The government refused to negotiate. Forty-eight hours later, the terrorists shot and killed Egan. His body was found soon thereafter.

The Movimiento Peronista Montonero (MPM) or Peronist Montonero Movement, known by its popular name, Montoneros, was an Argentine guerrilla organization founded in 1970 to further the policies of former Argentine dictator Juan Domingo Peron. The group was decimated in the mid-1970s by the so-called dirty war carried out by the ruling military junta from 1976 until 1983.

Date: May 21, 1975
Location: Iran
Target: U.S. military
Attack Type: Murder
Perpetrator: Iranian People's Strugglers
Summary: Five members of the Iranian People's Strugglers shot and killed two U.S. Air Force officers, Col. Paul R. Shaffer and Lt. Col. Jack J. Turner, as they were being driven to work at the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group in Tehran.

Date: July 14, 1975

Location: Ethiopia
Target: U.S. citizens
Attack Type: Kidnapping
Perpetrator: ELF
Summary: The Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) kidnapped two U.S. citizens and held them until May 1976. A private ransom is believed to have been paid for their release.

Date: August 4, 1975
Location: Malaysia
Target: U.S. diplomatic
Attack Type: Hostage/exchange
Perpetrator: JRA
Summary: Ten Japanese Red Army (JRA) terrorists seized the U.S. consulate and the Swedish embassy in Kuala Lumpur. The gunmen threatened to blow up the buildings and kill their 52 hostages unless seven JRA members imprisoned in Japan were released. The Japanese government was willing to do so, but only five of those jailed agreed to go. These five, and the JRA gunmen, were flown to Tripoli, Libya.

The JRA, a small group of Japanese anarchistic leftists, has maintained cooperative ties since 1971 with North Korea and Libya and has had a long-term relationship with the PFLP and with Syria.

Date: December 23, 1975
Location: Greece
Target: U.S. intelligence
Attack Type: Murder
Perpetrator: 17 November
Summary: Named for the date on which a young Greek radical was killed during a demonstration in 1973, the previously unknown Revolutionary Organization 17 November surfaced as it claimed responsibility for the murder of Richard Welch, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) station chief in Athens. Welch was shot and killed outside his home.

Reportedly Marxist in its orientation, this proficient and lethal group is dedicated to the severance of Greek ties to NATO, and much of its terrorist activity has been directed against U.S. and NATO targets.

Date: June 16, 1976
Location: Lebanon
Target: U.S. diplomatic
Attack Type: Murder
Perpetrator: Unspecified terrorists (Fatah or various other Arab groups suspected)
Summary: Unidentified assassins shot and killed Francis E. Meloy, the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon; Robert O. Waring, the U.S. embassy economic counselor; and the ambassador's chauffeur were kidnapped from their car and later found, murdered, in a Beirut garbage dump.

Date: August 11, 1976
Location: Turkey
Target: Israeli commercial aircraft
Attack Type: Armed attack/murder
Perpetrator: PFLP
Summary: Two members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) attacked passengers preparing to board an El Al aircraft at Yesilkoy Airport (now Ataturk Airport) in Istanbul. One American and three other people were killed in the assault.

Date: August 23, 1976
Location: United States
Target: U.S. secretary of state
Attack Type: Murder attempt/bombing
Perpetrator: New World Liberation Front
Summary: At about 1:26 p.m., Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was leaving, through the front door, the Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C. As he was exiting the building, an individual hurled a four-pound Molotov cocktail at him and then fled on foot. The bomb did not explode, and no one was hurt. A woman who identified herself as a member of the New World Liberation Front called the Washington Post two minutes before the attempted attack. She claimed credit for the bombing and gave as its justification the refusal of the government to release imprisoned members of the SLA.

Date: August 28, 1976
Location: Iran
Target: U.S. commercial
Attack Type: Murder
Perpetrator: Iranian People's Strugglers
Summary: Members of the Iranian People's Strugglers murdered three U.S. employees of Rockwell International as they were being driven to work at an Iranian air force installation in southeastern Tehran.

Date: September 10, 1976
Location: New York-Chicago, United States; diverted to France
Target: U.S. commercial aircraft
Attack Type: Hijacking
Perpetrator: Croatian nationalists
Summary: Six Croatian nationalists hijacked a TWA 727 New York-Chicago flight, diverting it to Newfoundland, then to Iceland, and ultimately landing in Paris, France. The hijackers demanded publication of a manifesto in exchange for the release of the passengers. Authorities acceded to the terrorists' demands: the communique was published in major newspapers, and propaganda leaflets were dropped over Montreal, London, and Paris. The hijackers then directed police to a bomb, which had been placed in a subway locker in Grand Central Station in New York City. Authorities attempted to deactivate the bomb, but it exploded, killing one policeman and severely injuring others. France turned the terrorists over to the United States for prosecution.

Date: December 1976
Location: United States
Target: U.S. environmental
Attack Type: Maritime
Perpetrator: Unknown
Summary: A Liberian-registered oil tanker, 10 miles off course and 27 miles off the Atlantic coast, ran aground on the Nantucket Shoals, causing the worst Atlantic coast oil spill in history. The tanker may have been run aground intentionally, according to members of the U.S. Coast Guard, who reported that a telephone message to that effect had been received from a caller who said that he was a crew member of the ship. None of the tanker's 38 crew and officers was injured.

Date: January 20, 1977
Location: Mexico
Target: U.S. commercial
Attack Type: Murder
Perpetrator: 23d of September Armed Communist League
Summary: Members of the 23d of September Armed Communist League shot and killed a U.S. businessman and his Mexican associate in Mexico City when the men tried to prevent the group from handing out propaganda leaflets.

Date: February 14, 1977
Location: Colombia
Target: U.S. civilian
Attack Type: Kidnapping
Perpetrator: FARC
Summary: Members of the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC, or the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) kidnapped a U.S. Peace Corps volunteer. After a ransom of $250,000 was delivered, the FARC released the volunteer on February 11, 1980.

Date: March 9, 1977
Location: United States
Target: U.S. civilian
Attack Type: Hostage/barricade
Perpetrator: Muslim sectarians
Summary: Motivated by intrasectarian grievances, Hanafi Muslim sectarians seized the Washington, D.C. Islamic Center and the B'nai B'rith headquarters, taking 134 people hostage. The gunmen surrendered after two days.

Date: March 27, 1977
Location: Ethiopia
Target: U.S. civilian
Attack Type: Murder

Perpetrator: Unspecified terrorists
Summary: Armed guerrillas shot and killed Don McClure, a U.S. missionary, on the lawn of his home in Gode.

Date: April 1977
Location: Zaire
Target: U.S. civilian
Attack Type: Murder
Perpetrator: Unspecified terrorists
Summary: Rebels killed Glen J. R. Eschtruth, a U.S. missionary.

Date: May 17, 1977
Location: Spain
Target: U.S. vice president/commercial
Attack Type: Bombing
Perpetrator: GRAPO
Summary: Members of the Grupo de Resistencia Antifascista, Primera de Octubre (GRAPO, or the October 1st Antifascist Resistance Group) bombed the U.S. Cultural Center in Madrid on the day that Vice President Walter Mondale arrived for an official visit.

Date: August 3, 1977
Location: United States
Target: U.S. commercial
Attack Type: Bombing
Perpetrator: Puerto Rican FALN
Summary: Members of the Puerto Rican FALN detonated bombs in two New York City office buildings, killing one bystander.

Date: November 29, 1977
Location: Indonesia
Target: U.S. commercial
Attack Type: Murder
Perpetrator: Unspecified terrorists
Summary: An armed group shot and killed a U.S. businessman in Northern Sumatra. The killers left pamphlets behind warning U.S. nationals and other foreigners to leave the country.

Date: December 2, 1977
Location: Argentina
Target: U.S. commercial
Attack Type: Murder
Perpetrator: Unspecified terrorist(s)
Summary: Gunmen shot and killed a Chrysler executive and one of his two bodyguards while they were driving in his car in Buenos Aires.

Date: June 3, 1978
Location: Israel
Target: Israeli civilian
Attack Type: Bombing
Perpetrator: Al Fatah
Summary: One American and five other people were killed when a bomb exploded inside a city bus in Jerusalem near Mount Herzel. The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) claimed that Fatah was responsible for the attack.

Date: June 17, 1978
Location: Rhodesia
Target: U.S. civilian
Attack Type: Murder
Perpetrator: Unspecified terrorists
Summary: Nationalist guerrillas stabbed to death Archie Dunaway, a U.S. evangelist at the Sanyati Mission Hospital in Sanyati, where he worked.

Date: October 5, 1978
Location: United States
Target: U.S. civilian/commercial
Attack Type: Nuclear missile (foiled)
Perpetrator: Unspecified terrorists
Summary: With its arrest of two men, the FBI foiled a plot to steal a nuclear submarine and possibly destroy an Eastern city with a nuclear missile. The men had planned to steal the USS *Trepang* from its base at New London, Connecticut, and then hand it over to an unidentified buyer in the mid-Atlantic. Authorities unearthed the plot when the men attempted to recruit an undercover agent as part of a 12-man crew to operate the submarine.

Date: December 23, 1978
Location: Iran
Target: U.S. commercial
Attack Type: Murder
Perpetrator: (Iranian) People's Strugglers
Summary: Paul Grimm, a Texaco executive and acting manager of the Oil Service Company of Iran, was shot and killed by three armed men as his car slowed down at an intersection. The (Iranian) People's Strugglers (Mujaheddin E Khalq) claimed responsibility for the murder.

Date: January 14, 1979
Location: Iran
Target: U.S. commercial
Attack Type: Murder
Perpetrator: Unspecified terrorist(s)

Summary: Martin Berkowitz, a former USAF colonel and an employee of a U.S. construction firm, was stabbed to death in his home in Kerman. The killer or killers had scrawled the words "'Go back to your own country'" on the wall of his home. [Quoted in U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Diplomatic Security, *Significant Incidents of Political Violence against Americans*, p. 48.]

Date: February 14, 1979
Location: Afghanistan
Target: U.S. diplomatic
Attack Type: Kidnap and murder
Perpetrator: Unspecified terrorists
Summary: In Kabul, armed terrorists kidnapped Adolph Dubs, the U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan. Dubs was killed after Afghan police stormed the hotel room where he was being held by his captors.

Date: April 12, 1979
Location: Turkey
Target: U.S. military
Attack Type: Murder/Murder (attempted)
Perpetrator: THKP/C
Summary: MSgt. Edward A. Claypool, USA, died, and Sgt. Jeffrey P. Vail was seriously wounded when they were shot by unidentified gunmen while walking home in Izmir. The Turkish People's Liberation Party/Front (THKP/C) claimed responsibility for the attack.

Date: April 30, 1979
Location: Rhodesia
Target: U.S. civilian
Attack Type: Murder
Perpetrator: Unspecified terrorist(s)
Summary: Michael Lewy, a U.S. volunteer working at a ranch in the southwestern Bikita district, was shot and killed in an ambush.

Date: May 11, 1979
Location: Turkey
Target: U.S. military
Attack Type: Murder/Murder (attempted)
Perpetrator: MSLPB
Summary: Two gunmen opened fire on U.S. Army personnel waiting for a bus in front of a hotel for U.S. military personnel in Istanbul, killing one soldier and wounding another. The Marxist-Leninist Armed Propaganda Unit (MSLPB) claimed responsibility for the attack.

Date: June 2, 1979
Location: Turkey

Target: U.S. civilian
Attack Type: Murder
Perpetrator: THKP/C
Summary: Two gunmen shot and killed a U.S. teacher running a private English-language school when he opened his apartment door in response to their knock. The Turkish People's Liberation Party/Front (THKP/C) claimed responsibility for the murder.

Date: June 20, 1979
Location: United States
Target: U.S. commercial aircraft
Attack Type: Hijacking
Perpetrator: SEPO
Summary: A Serbian nationalist and member of Freedom of the Serbian Fatherland (SEPO) hijacked an American Airlines New York-Chicago flight. The hijacker demanded the release of a Serbian priest, also a member of SEPO, in exchange for the release of the airliner's passengers and crew.

The hijacker and four other SEPO members had already been convicted of the December 29, 1975, bombing of the suburban Chicago home of an assistant to the Yugoslavian consul.

Authorities did not free the priest; nevertheless, the hijacker released the 127 passengers and five of eight crew members at O'Hare Airport in Chicago. The hijacker then ordered the remaining crew to return him to New York. There he transferred to a larger plane, which flew him to Ireland. On June 21, he arrived at the airport at Shannon and surrendered to Irish authorities. They returned him immediately to the United States.

Date: June 25, 1979
Location: Belgium
Target: U.S. military
Attack Type: Assassination attempt/bombing
Perpetrator: RAF
Summary: Gen. Alexander Haig, NATO supreme allied commander, narrowly escaped death when a bomb set by members of the Red Army Faction exploded in front of the car in which he was riding.

Date: September 23, 1979
Location: El Salvador
Target: U.S. military
Attack Type: Murder
Perpetrator: Unspecified terrorists
Summary: Three U.S. citizens were killed in San Salvador when terrorists attacked the Armed Forces Instruction Center, located on the grounds of the residence of the El Salvadorian president.

Date: November 4, 1979
Location: Iran

Target: U.S. diplomatic
Attack Type: Hostage/barricade
Perpetrator: Iranian university students
Summary: Five hundred Iranian university students stormed the U.S. embassy in Tehran, apparently with the blessing of Ayatollah Khomeini and the Iranian government. They demanded the extradition of the shah of Iran, then in exile and receiving medical treatment in New York. The Iranians held U.S. hostages for 444 days, until the Americans were released on January 20, 1981.

The Iranians used the hostage crisis to humiliate the United States and President Jimmy Carter. The incident revealed the vulnerability of the West and resulted in an increase in state-sponsored terrorism.

Date: November 21, 1979
Location: Pakistan
Target: U.S. military and diplomatic
Attack Type: Mob attack
Perpetrator: Unspecified terrorists
Summary: One U.S. Marine and a U.S. warrant officer were killed when a mob of about 5,000 people overran the U.S. embassy in Islamabad. The attack was instigated by a false rumor spreading across the country that an armed force under the direction of "'U.S. and Zionist forces'" had seized the Grand Mosque in Mecca, Saudi Arabia. [Quoted in U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Diplomatic Security, *Significant Incidents of Political Violence against Americans*, p. 49.]

Date: December 2, 1979
Location: Puerto Rico
Target: U.S. military
Attack Type: Murder
Perpetrator: Macheteros
Summary: Members of the Puerto Rican separatist group Macheteros attacked a U.S. Navy bus, killing two U.S. sailors.

Macheteros, or "machete wielders" in Spanish, is the popular name for members of Ejercito Borican Popular (The Popular Army of Borica), a violent and tightly organized Puerto Rican nationalist group that has attacked U.S. military targets in Puerto Rico. The Macheteros are believed to have coordinated terrorist acts with the Puerto Rican FALN.

Date: December 14, 1979
Location: Turkey
Target: U.S. military and DOD contractors
Attack Type: Murder
Perpetrator: MLSPB
Summary: One member of the U.S. military and three Department of Defense (DOD) contractors were shot and killed on their way home from work. Terrorists waiting at their bus stop ordered the four off their U.S. military minibus and then shot them when they

tried to flee. The Marxist-Leninist Armed Propaganda Unit (MLSPB) claimed responsibility for the murders.